CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1873.

should know it, and, if Council refused to tell them, he hoped the press would have the

if any member of the joint committee had in-

Alderman Pelzer replied that he had not.

by anything contained in the freasurer's re

port. He had already referred to the inac

curacy of that document; as another evidence

to that effect, he would cite that the treas-

urer reported \$506,000 of city stock as past

due and unpaid, while \$169,000 of that amoun

Alderman Volgt called for a vote on his mo

The Mayor stated that there was a previous

motion before Council to adopt the report of

the joint committee, and that unless the Al-

derman would offer an amendment, that mo-

Alderman Volgt then moved to amend by

reierring the committee's report, with that

The amendment was lost and another vote

being taken, the committee's report was

Favorable reports on several petitions for re-

mission of penalties and other unimportant

Seven estimates for repairing the Stonewall

which at \$1698 having been made by Mr.

Thomas Murphy, he was awarded the contract

on condition that he would furnish good

The bill to allow coal dealers to weigh coa

upon their own scales, and the bill to prevent

of Queen street was agreed to:

of the treasurer, to a special committee.

was then lying cancelled in the treasury,

tion to have the treasurer's report read.

tion would be voted on first.

matters were agreed to.

adopted.

security.

ourteen days.

THE CLIMAX OF DISASTER.

A LIVERPOOL STEAMER WRECKED OFF NOVA SCOTIA.

Seven Hundred Passengers Drowned-All the Women and Children Lost-The Vessel Dashed to Pieces on the

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1. The steamer Atlantic, of the White Star Line, from Liverpool, March 20th, for New York, running short of coal, made for Hallfax, and when about twenty miles from that port, off Cape Prospect, at half-past two o'clock this morning, she ran ashore on Meagher's Head.

There were on board over one thousand men, women and children, and only two hundred and flity succeeded in landing. The remainder, including all the women and children, were lost. The captain and third officer were saved, and the first officer was drowned. On the first receipt of the news of the disaster here, a Cunard steamer and a government steamer started to the assistance of the Atlantic, but the third efficer, who arrived here at half-past five this afternoon, said the vessel and cargo were a total loss.

FOREIGN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A Declaration of War by Holland.

THE HAGUE, April 1. The Dutch Government has declared war against the Kingdom of the Achinese, in the Island of Sumatra, for an infringement of treaty stipulations with the Dutch colonies. England Protecting Her Colonial Territories.

LONDON, April 1. The English Government has declared its intention of sending a special envoy or representative to accompany the Khivan expedition to protect the interests of her Majesty, and preferve intact the integrity of the territory of Great Britain and her ailtes.

The Spanish Ferment. MADRID, April 1.

The captain-general of Barcelona has resigned, and notwithstanding the attempts of the authorities to preserve order, frequent riots have occurred. The populace, enraged riots have occurred. The populace, enraged at the burning of Berga and other outrageous acts of the Carlists, have attacked several Catholic Churches and seriously damaged the sacred edifices. The troops mutined to-day and refused to obey the orders of their superiors. It is expected that a conflict will occur between the troops and the authorities, and the government is appropriately. the government is apprehensive that much oodshed will follow. It is probable that Catalonia will soon be

declared to be in a state of slege.

Ten thousand armed citizens have possession of the City of Malaga, excluding the regular troops and customs officers.

A force of Carlists, communded by Cucula, made an attack on Venaroz, in the Province of Castellon de La Plana, yesterday alter-noon. After a short encounter the insurgents were defeated by the Republican troops and Additional reinforcements for the Spanish

troops in Cuba were sent to that island by the steamer which sailed from Cadiz for Havana yesterday.

The Spanish vice consul to Paris has absconded, leaving a deficit of seventy thousand

A Change of Ambassadors

BERLIN, April 1.

It is officially stated that Count Von Arnim will probably be appointed to succeed the late Count You Bernstorff, as representative of the German Government at the British court, and that General Manteuffel will receive the appointment as German ambassador to Paris to succeed You Arnim.

Minor Matters.

A party of Catholic youths, while leaving the Church of Jerus in Rome, on Monday, were attacked, and several of them severely beaten, including a young Englishman. The gens d'armes finally rescued them.

The lower House of the Danish Parliament has passed a vote of want of confidence in the ministry. Grand Duke Alexis has arrived at

THE WEATHER TEIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, April 1. Probabilities: The storm centre in Indiana will move during the eveling of Tueseay night northeastwardly over the lower lakes, and on Wednesday down the St. Lawrence Valley, and extending somewhat eastward over New York and New England. For the Southern Stetes southerly winds, backing to west, followed. lork and New England. For the Southern States southerly winds, backing to west, fol-lowed by clearing weather Wednesday after-noon. For the Middle States increasing southeasterly winds, with cloud and rain dusoutheasterly winds, with cloud and rain during the best of Tuesday night, and continuing on Wednesday morning, with possibly southerly gales on the coast. For New England failing barometer, easterly winds, cloud and rain. A severe storm will continue over the lake region during Tuesday night, and over the Lawer Lakes on Tuesday morning, but followed on the Upper Lakes by diminishing northwest winds and clearing weather. A second storm of equal severity is apparently approaching Dacoia and Montana. Cantionary signals continue at New Orleans, Mobile Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norly approaching Dacota and Montana. Cantionary signals continue at New Orieans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Grandhaven, Chicago and Milwaukee; and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, Cape May, Baltimore, New York, New Haven, New London and Wood's Hole.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The question of the sanity of George Francis Train is to be tried by a jury.

The lower portions of the Town of Paterson, N. J., are floaded by a rise in the Pas-

salc River.

The judgment record and bill of exceptions, in the Stekes case, were filed yesterday in the New York Supreme Court.

A youth in New York, while endeavoring to imitate the execution of Foster, strangled

—A negro drew a razor on a car conductor in Washington on Monday. The police saved him from being lynched.

The bill to abolish capital punishment re-

ceived only twenty-nine votes in the Ohio Legislature.
—In the New Jersey Legislature the general railroad bill having passed both houses

sent to the Governor yesterday.

—Collector Balley has aelzed eight more locomotives of the New York Central Rail-

road for taxes.

The New York shoemarkers will strike it their pay is not increased fity cents per diem.
The gasmen will also strike if their demands are not compiled with.

_A terrible rain and wind storm passe

over Augusta yesterday alternoon, uprooting trees, tearing down iences, and doing con-siderable damage generally. It lasted over half an hour.

nail an hour.

—The Catholic Total Abstinence Societies held their annual convention at Philadelphia yesterday. An envoy sent to Ireland, returned with a proposition to form alliances with Irish

-The Indians have killed Mr. Deming and three other government surveyors. Two others of the same party, with a provision train, are missing. The outrage occurred one hundred and twenty-five miles southeast of

Annas City.

—In the New York State Senate Jesterday In the New York State Senate yesterday an amendment to the New York City charter was carried giving the mayor power to make all appointments, and providing for the continuance in office of the counsel of the corporation, the presidents of the boards of police commissioners, of public works and of public parks. A motion to retain the comptroller-general was rejected. GOUTED AS A GOLD GAMBLER

A Desperate Fight Among the Bulls and Bears of Wall Street. NEW YORK, April 1.

The gold fight was resumed in Wall street this morning with renewed vigor. The moment the doors of the Gold Room were opened thropgs of excited men commenced to pour into the apartment, and again commenced the battle. The demoralization spread from the Gold Room into the street, and on Wall and Broad streets the wildest excitement provided. The demonstration in the Stock prevalled. The demonstration in the Stock Exchange was almost as great as in the Gold Room. A rumor regarding the failure of two large banking honses yesterday has proved

The transactions of Jay Gould yesterday and this morning, it is said, will cover ten mil-lion dollars. While the importers are looking on in dismay, Gould, Smith & Hatch are deal-ing heavily. Shou'd this condition of affairs continue two or three days longer, there will probable be a number of fallures. Gould, mith & Hatch are acknowledged to be the masters of the situation, and have it in their power to make Wall street tremble to its centre. The joint transactions of these gentle-men may be estimated at from twenty to twenty-five millious in a single day.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Public Debt Statement-Gossip of the Departments.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

The friends of Captain Jacknick, chief of the finance division of the Indian bureau, who was recently arrested here on a charge of complicity in the North Carolina Cherokee funds, assert that he is entirely innocent of any wrong or illegal action in connection with that project, and that the verdict of his trial will fully exonerate him.

The Georgia commissions are witheld until the resident's return from New York, whither he went, with Secretary Flah, this afternoon. Minister Bancroft has not resigned. Chief Justice Chase goes to Richmond in a tew days to hold the Circuit Court.

Among the Federal expenditures for the month are one and a quarter million to the board of public works, and one and three-eighths million in extra compensation to Con-

The secretary of the treasury has called in three-eighths of a million of three per cents of the denomination of five thousand, numbered from 57.066 to 58.031, inclusive. The public dept statement shows a decrease during the past month of one and five-eighths millions. There is now in the treasury of coin sixty-nine and a half millions, and of currency

wo and five-eighths millions.

The Supreme Court has recently decided some important points regarding the rights of States to tax railroad corporations. In the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Road, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it was held that though States cannot tax freights on transportation directify, as in violation of the constitutional provison as to commerce between the States, yet an, in their discretion, reach the same result by imposing a tax on the gross profits of the roads.

The government has abandoned the suit against the Piedmont Road as Confederate property. One million five hundred thousand dollars was involved in the case. The Mobile postoffice, which for a long time

has been controlled by a special agent, has passed into the hands of Wyckersham. THE BROOKLYN MURDER MYSTERY.

NEW YORK, April 1. The inquest on the body of Charles Goodrich was resumed to-day. Lucette Meyers testifled to her acquaintance with the deceased. She was once introduced to Roscoe and another man, named Birch, at her residence. other man, named Birch, at her residence. She had heard that Roscoe was a dangerous man. Roscoe and Goodrich had a difference one evening in her apartments on Stanton street, after which Roscoe told her if she preferred Goodrich to him he would be even with her. Goodrich had told her he was in trouble with some woman in Brooklyn whom he wanted to shake off. Witness saw Roscoe the high street he murder; he said he was on the night after the murder; he said he was going to Philadelphia. She never knew his to have the addendum read.

house in Degraw street.

Charles Delzar, of Hayti, was to day arrested by mistake for Roscoe, the supposed murderer of Goodrich, but was discharged.

Another Version of the Tragedy.

NEW YORK, March 30. The Brooklyn chief of police stated yester-day that the public would be satisfied with the work of the detectives in the Goodrich murder case when all is known; that there are three women in the case, and that Mrs. Mey-ers is not the woman who was seen to visit Goodrich's house. The mother of the latter asserts positively that she was at home on the night of the murder, and she will probably be held only as a witness. Money is being sub-scribed in Brooklyn for her alleged destitute

parents.

A Sunday paper of to-day publishes a letter from Baltimore, which says the police of that city are in search of a Spaniard, the alleged murderer of Charles Goodrich in Brooklyn, and the lover of Lucette J. Meyere, now under arrest. On receipt of the letter the reporter visited the father of Lucrette, and he said he remembered a Spaniard who irequently called to see his daughter, but had not called since they came to reside in Rivington street. The reporter then gives the following story con-cerning the main actors in the tragedy and

the murder:
Refore becoming acquainted with Goodrich Lucette was intimate with the Spaniard. Find-ing Goodrich was possessed of ample means, and that his assertions of owning houses in Brooklyn were correct, she forsook the Span-lard for him. When her people removed from Stanton street she changed her workshop, and Strove to hide her whereabouts from the and strove to hide her whereabouts from the Spaniard. She gave a wrong address on employing with Mrs. Levy, and charged those in the place to deny her presence should any one call for her. That the Spaniard was cognizant of her preference for Goodrich and Jealous of the tavored lover, is shown by the dispute they had in her house, and to save him from the Spaniard she thrust him into another

After removing to Rivington street, the Spaniard was at first unable to find Lucette, but ultimately discovered her, and the intimacy which existed between her and Goodrich. Thursday night he watched her as she started for Brooklyn, and tracked her to Goodstarted for Brooklyn, and tracked her to Good-rich's house, in Degraw street. He sought for a way to enter, and, after repeatedly travers-ing the vacant lots at the rear of the houses, he climbed over the fence and gained an en-

he climbed over the lence and gained at entrance to the dwelling by the back basement, listing the latch with the jagged jack-knife found on the floor.

When in the house, he closed the door and went to the room in which were Goodrich and Lucette. Dashing in the startled pair lenged from bad and sought to escape from leaped from bed, and sought to escape from the room. Goodrich and the Spaniard closed in a struggle, when the former broke loose and ran down stairs, followed by the latter, who had in the meantime secured a pistol. On reaching the basement, the Spanlard ared at Goodrich, shooting him in the temple. and as he lay on the floor, placed the platol behind his ear, discharging two more shols.

cening his ear, discharging two flore shots. Taking the valuables missing from the prostrate body, the Spaniard told the woman all he had done, and the necessity for him to fly, saying that he would go to Ballimore.

When the woman had recovered from the fright, she sought to conceal the tragedy, and arranged the hody as found. Locking the arranged the body as found. Locking the doors and throwing the key of the basement in the bucket, she then left herself for New

In the bucket, she then left herself for New York in the early morning.

The same paper adds that the woman has detailed to Chief of Police Campbell a full history of the murder, and every particular connected with it. It also says that when District Attorney Britton was asked if the statement in the Baitimore letter was correct, he approach "I believe it is. Yes, that is he answered, "I believe it is. Yes, that is

It is stated to-night that Mrs. Myers was home with her parents on the night of the murder. She said she read an account of the murder. She said she read an account of the murder in the Friday evening papers, and meeting the Spaniard, whom she calle Roscoe, on Saturday morning, charged him with it, since which time she has not seen him. THE CITY FATHERS.

A SPICY DEBATE ON THE TREASU-RER'S REPORT.

Opposition to the South Carolina Railroad Extension-A New Engine-House for the Pioneers.

A regular meeting of Council was held yes terday afternoon, at five o'clock, at which the Mayor and fourteen aldermen were present. Several petitions for the remission of penalties, reduction of assessments, &c., were read and referred to appropriate committees.

A petition of the South Carolina Jockey Club for remission of penalties was granted. A petition from a number of citizens of Ward No. 7, and a memorial from W. J. Magrath, Esq., president of the South Carolina Railroad, against the opening of Shepherd street, between King and Meeting streets, were read and referred, together with the petition for opening the street, to the joint committee on streets and raliroads.

A petition and protest from sundry citizens of Ward No. 5, asking for a reconsideration of the action of Council in granting the South Carolina Railroad Company the right to extend its track through the streets to the Cooper River front, was read and referred to the joint committee on streets and railroads.

A petition from the Shaw Memorial School protesting against the laying of the South Carolina Railroad track through Mary street, opposite that school, on the ground that the lives of the pupils would be endangered thereby, was referred to the same committee. A petition of residents of Line street for the

opening of a drain through that street from King to President, was read and referred to the committee on tidal drains. A petition was also presented for the extension of Cannon street at the west end, and

was referred to the committee on streets. The following report of the chief of the Fire Department was read and received as information: CHARLESTON, S. O., April 1, 1873. Hon. Mayor and Aldernen of Charleston, S C.: GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to report to you the condition of the Fire Department at this date.

All the stramers and hand engines have the necessary amount of hose, say eight hundred feet to steamers and four hundred feet to hand engines, he good serviceable condition, and ready gines, in good as ...
ior any emergency.

Very respectively,

Chief Fire Department. The report of the city sheriff for the month

of March, with the receipt of the city treasurer for \$3368 84, was read and referred to the committe on accounts. The joint committee of accounts and ways and means made the following report on the

addendium to the city treasurer's annual re-

port:

The joint committee of ways and means and on accounts, to whom was referred a paper issued from the treasury, and purporting to be an ordinance, and statements of receipts and expenditures, respectfully report, that on examination of said paper they find it inaccurate in many respects, and out of the asual order as appraisance. the city

Under these circumstances they deem it unnecessary to make any extended report to Council on the subject, but would respectfully and confidently refer to the Mayor's annual report, and the official statements accompanying it, for a correct exposition of the financial condition and prospects of the city.

BERNARD O'NEILL,

Chairman Comm ttee Ways and Means,
W. B. SMITE,
Chairman Committee on Accounts.

A motion was made to adopt the report. Alderman Voigt requested the chairman of the joint committee to read the addendum to the treasurer's report before action was taken. The addendum had never been read in Council, and most of the aldermen were ignorant of its contents. He therefore made a motion

Alderman Pelzer, the chairman of the joint committee, was about to comply with the aldermen's request, when the Mayor objected to the reading as a proceeding entirely out of order.

Alderman Gage considered it a courtesy due the treasurer that a paper submitted by him to Council should be read. There were many rumors in reference to that paper floating about town, and the people had become anxious to know its contents. These rumors were to the effect that the expenditures of the city for the past year had exceeded the appropriations. If there was any truth in these rumors, and that paper could show it, he thought it would be much the better plan to have the paper read, so that Council could know the mistakes it had made, and avoid

falling into them again. Alderman Bowen thought that Council should have sufficient confidence in the honor and ability of the gentlemen composing the loint committee, to whom the treasurer's paper had been referred, to accept their report on that paper without question. The addendum was said by the committee to be incorrect in several respects, and he believed that the people of the community had sufficient confidence in the integrity of the Council to accept its statements, in spite of anything that had been published by a newspa

paper or newspapers against is. Alderman Gage sald he had been told on that very day, by a gentleman in a position to know, that the expenditures of the city were exceeding the appropriations.

Alderman O'Nelll said he presumed he was the person alluded to by Alderman Gage, as he remembered holding a conversation with him on the subject. He had told the alder man that the expenditures for the street de partment were at present exceeding the appropriations, but he held that the over expenditure would be more than counterbal anced by the permanent improvement result ing to the streets.

Alderman Sweegan, of the loint committee differed from the other members in their views of the treasurer's paper, and iavored the reading of the same.

Alderman Pelzer stated that the treasurer in the paper under discussion had charged the city with a deficit of \$130,000 Interest due on city stock; whereas the truth was that \$95,000 of that interest did not become due until the present month, and as the report was made on the first of January for the previous year, it was virtually charging the city with fifteen months interest in one year. The report also contained many other inac curacies, which could be enumerated if Coup-

cit desired. Alderman Voigt thought the condition of the city finances was anything but satisfactory. and he held that the citizens were entitled to know the true state of affairs. Several members of the Pillsbury Council had made an ineffectual attempt to acquaint the people with the real condition of the city finances at that time, and he hoped that the present Council would not deter the treasurer from making known the condition of the finances now. He denied the aliegation that the statements contained in the treasurer's report were incorrect. The citizens did not know how much

money the city owes, but he thought they A LONDON DINNER PARTY.

HOW THE "BLARSTED BRITISHERS" courage to publish the treasurer's report to ENJOY THEMSELVES AT TABLE. show the citizens that condition. He asked

spected the treasurer's books within the last pecause he had not felt called upon to do so (Correspondence of the Boston Post.)

LONDON, March 15.

The very day after he was so fairly beaten in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone had a great dinner party at his residence in Carlton House" Terrace, and afterwards one of those select, aristocratic receptions known here as "at-homes." The right honorable gentleman could hardly have left the House on Wednesday morning before three o'clock; and at six P. M. he had to be ready to receive under his hospitable roof no less a personage than Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria. The premier lives in a spacious, substantial and rather ancient mansion, fronting the Carlton Honse. where the prince regent used to hold his orgies with his brothers of York and Cumberland, Beau Brummel, and the rest of the court favorites of that dissolute period; -patrician repose now rests upon the quarter, which is just aside from the bustle of Pail Mail and St. James's; and Mr. Gladstone may boast of having dukes and earls on every side of him. A Cabinet dinner is the ambition of every young sprout of the aristocracy or of the foreign legations who Engine-House were reported, the lowest of aristocracy of of the foreign regations who finds himself involved in the gay whirlpool of London society; even to be invited to the "athome," which slways follows the formal dinner in the upper circles, is a distinction craved by young ladies of most respectable family and the most finished education. The fashion

the filling of streets and lots with certain material, were ratified and enrolled as ordi-The following report on the petition of citizens for extending the public promenade along the banks of the pond at the west end

of Queen street was agreed to:

On the memorial of J. H. Stelsmeyer and one hundred and for yone other citizens for the improvement of the common bouncel by Rulledge street on the east, Broad street on the south, Lynch street on the west, and ladds of Strohecker on the sorth, the petitioners ask that Council purchase the Strohecker property at a cost of six thousand collars, so as to carry the northern boundary of the common to Faufain street. Your committee regard the preposed improvement important to the interest of the city, and the price asked for the property not unreasonable, and would recommend that Council appropriate six thousand dollars for the parchase of the same. Provided that no part of the money be paid until a valid title to all the land and building in now held as private property in the area. be paid units value in the area ingli now held as private pripelly in the area bounded by the four streets, above named, it made to the city, and approved by its recorder. F. Brown.

On the subject of additional fire and Only the following report was adopted: the following report was adopted:

The special committee on the fire Department,
to whom was referred the communication from
the Chief of the Fire Departmen: relative to procuring three additional aiarm bells, would respectfully beg to report, that they find additional
means of alarm at times of fin necessary, and
that the committee on the Fire Department be
authorized to invite offers for furnishing three
suitable play of one thousand punds each from that the committee on the Firi Department or authorized to invite offers for [arishing three sultable be is of one thousand punds each from the foundries in our city and elewhere, the pre-ference, if possible, consistent with the interest the fundries in our city and elewhere, the preference, if possible, con-sistent with the interests
of the city, to be given our own nechanics.
That the committee on the Fr Department be
authorized to accept the most advantageous offer,
and have the b-lis placed in such positions as
may be indicated by the b-ard offermasiers and
under the supervision of the officers of that body.
All of which is respectfully subgit ted by
E. F Sweggan,
C. Voior.

FRAICIS J. PELZER, O. A BOWEN, O. A BOWEN, S. E GARRETT, Committee Fire Department.

Charleston, S. C., April 1, 1873. A favorable report on the petition of the Ploneer Steam Fire Company for a new en-

gine-house was also adopted. The bill to fix the salaries of public weighgoing to Philadelphia. She never knew his business, but thought he was a counterfeiter. Alderman Gage was anxious to hear the business, but thought he was a counterfeiter money to addendum, and seconded Alderman Voigt's with an ever been in Goodrich's pass. Witness had never been in Goodrich's money to addendum, and seconded Alderman Voigt's and white necktle, you are expected to aggregate capital of \$4,000,0.0 engaged in the suit and white necktle, you are expected to aggregate capital of \$4,000,0.0 engaged in the suit and white necktle, you are expected to aggregate capital of \$4,000,0.0 engaged in the suit and white necktle, you are expected to aggregate capital of \$4,000,0.0 engaged in the suit and white necktle, you are expected to be appointed in the four of six or hair after. fourned.

ALDERMAN GAGE VINDICATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

Some time since, when the appropriation for the "Sisters" was pending, a great deal was said on one side of the question, and very little on the other side. Bat as the appropri ation has become a fixed fact, and the money has, probably, been paid over, there is little or no use in discussing it now. The object of this communication is not to stir up sectarian trife, but simply to vindicate the character of a good citizen from the aspersions sough to be east upon him. In the advocacy of the measure, the writers on the affirmative side. measure, the writers on the ammattee state, or, at least, some of them, took occasion, hastily, we hope and trust, to say some very hard things about the gentleman who opposed the measure in Council. Mr. Gage, in his representative character as an alderman, had the manifess and courage to state his convicsitions of duty to his constituents in his oppo-sition to the measure. What right has any one to attribute motives to that gentleman other than those expressed in his protest? Yet one writer said that his opposition was the result of 'religious bigotry under the mask of lons of duty to his constituents in his oppo

Now, all who know Mr. Gage know that he does not carry two faces, and so far from wearing a mask, is about as ou spoken a man as one may meet in a day's valk. Another as one may meet in a day's valk. Another writer indulges in a fing at Mr. Gage as being "an immigrant from the ley regions of the North." Would that we had many such from the same region. And we would ask how long does litake an immigrant to become a citizen? Mr. Gage has been here for twenty years, and has seldom been out of the city in which we had been the county of the city in the city in the county of the city in the city i ull that time, except on his own business. He is an industrious, energetic and enterprising citizen, whom any section might covet. By attending to his own business assiduously he has accumulated a competence which is used in developing the resources and furthering the interests of his adopted home. forthering the interests of madeped with the is always ready with his purse and infin-ence to advance every good enterprise, whether religious, moral or material, which whether religious, moral or material, which looks to the good of this city. And now I would ask, is Charleston so pros

perous—has she so much capital that she cat afford to throw dirt at good immigrants who devote their money, industry and brains to her prosperity? Shame on such narrow-minded sectionalism, equally as bad as secta-

But one writer attributes to Mr. Gage "re ligious bigotry under a mask of economy. Did it occur to this writer that the very be and surest way to nurture "religious bigotry is to keep children apart and prejudice thei young minds in favor of any particular sect eaching them by such training to look upor teaching them by such training to look upon all other sects as unit associates—that, like sheep of different breeds, they must be kept in separate folds, lest the blood should be contaminated by contact? Gutside of the courter's this principle is repudiated. Do we not buy from, and sell to, all or any who may differ from us in their religious views? Does the merchant refuse to transact business with the merchant refuse to transact business with his fellow-merchant, whom he daily meets on change, because he is of a different falth? meistange, because he is of a different falth? meistange was born in a different religion? We do not to was born in a different religion; we do not recognize these distinctions in the ordinary transactions of life, then why should we in the courches and various sects into which Christendom is split up. Let each man worship as his conscience dictales. Let each remain in the church where he receives the most benefit, but accord the same privilege to all men as he constitution of the country does. Let all agree to disagree, and to hold the faith in the unity of the spirit and in the bond of peace no more call each other hard names, and apply unchristian and uncharitable epithets to such as conscientiously do their daty according to the light vonchsafed

The Premier "At Home"-Gladstone as a Host-Dinner Parties and Evening Receptions-West End Hospitalities-Massive Plate and Artistic Heirlooms-The Etiquette and Conversation, &c.

of a dinner, to which the select few are bld-den, followed by a reception to which from fity to a hundred are invited, is one, so far as I know, confined to London West End, and it is a very shrewd device for paying off social scores. Of course the dinner party is the creme de is creme; the most distinguished guests are honored by it. Then the reception follows to clear off the account with the world in the course. in general. I don't know that a better imnression could be given of society among the upper ten thousand, than by jotting down a few notes descriptive of these at once eminently formal and eminently social occasions. For it is a fact which extended observation only tends to confirm, that the English aristocracy are at once the most punctitious and the least stilled of all aristocracies. You are ushered into my lord's presence by a footman six feet two

pusted with a stratum of powder, a livery which I defy any one to see for the first time without a mingled sensation of awe and amusement, and with a step as stately as the biggest cathedral beadle (I can't imagine a more striking comparison) in France. But when this awini creature has vanished and closed the door, and you find yourself face to face with my lord, you are surprised and re-freshed to observe that he is perfectly simple, and amiable in manner, dressed with an apparently studied plainness, succeeds without effort in putting you quite at your ease, and enters as glibly into conversation as if he were your brother-in-law or your creditor. As the man in "Hard Times" would say,

"there is no bigged nonsense about him" whatever. It is much the same at the dinner parties that take place nightly at the season, parties that take place inguly at the season, by the dozen, west of Traialgar Square. There is very little difference, too, between a dinner party given by a prime minister and one given by a noble earl or a right honorable baronet; only the former have an official color, and are almost always given with some public aim. Now it is to receive a royal prince, now some litustrious foreign statesman; again to to gather round the groaning board the party chiefs for intimate exchange of ideas; then to the patriarchs of the church. But the salient characteristics of the aristocratic Loudon din-ner are much the same whether the host be a cabinet minister or the titled dispenser of a rivate substantial and profuse feast. Let me take it for granted that you are a distinguished literary or political loreigner, who has gained the entree into the upper social sphere, and to - desires to pay marked attention. You receive accordingly a large plece of very smooth pasteboard, whereon you are bidden to dinner on a certain day, usually at present yourself at the front door at pre-cisely the designated hour when you will probably find your modest cab-for a volture de remise even is not demanded by eti-quette; indeed, I have seen the Lord Chief Justice of England go to a dinner party in a handsome cab—mixed up with a motley line of gorgeous, emblazoned cabriolets and heavy coaches. A stalwart footman in oppressive livery swings wide the door; and as you enter, another footman, with equally opressive livery, conducts you to a room— hich is not seldom my loid's library—where which is not seldom my lold's library-were you leave your surtoot and hat and oane, and give a final brush to locks and whiskers. It there be ladies of the party, they are usually provided with separate rooms; and joining them on the staircase, you ascend to the drawing-room, just at the door of which is restlying a third footman. With a trably op-

stationed a third footman, with a trebly op-pressive livery. To this august being you whisper your name, to be shocked by hearing whisper your name, to be shocked by hearing it resound—usually pronounced distressingly wrong, and twisted into something unheard of—through the stately apartment, the vista of which opens through the doorway to your view. Here is my lord, faultiessly dressed, who advances easily and naturally, grasps your hand with a brief word of welcome, and leads you forward to a balloculike heary, all allk and lace to to a balloon-like being, all slik and lace, to whom he presents you as to the Countess e ladies, and you are in turn introduced, with very little formality, to the Lady Angelina and the Lady Gerrude and the Lady Gonstance, until the blooming family is exhausted. Here and there in little knots about the room the and there in little knots about the room the guests are standing, chatting quietly and easily together. You recognize the arch-bishop and ambassador, the eminent historian and the parliamentary leader, judges and literatl, and men and women of fashion; if a prince of the blood is present, he mingles ireely with the rest, although narrow observation detects a trifle more deference paid to him than to the other guests. In a very few minutes—for all is promptness in the aristocratic household—dinner is announced by the burly, rublcund, knee-breeched butler, whose burly, rubleund, knee-breeched butler, whose apoplectic countenance looms for an instant only in the doorway. As easily and naturally as possible the company proceeds to the dining-room by couples, the hostess and most distinguished guest leading the way. You cannot but be struck by the apartment into which you are thus introduced. The rich sombreness and stateliness of it bespeaks age and dignity; you think of it as a place where peo-ple of rank sat over their wine a hundred or ple of rank sat over their wine a hundred or two years ago. The oaken wainscoting, floor and ceiling is dark and shiny, and gives a mellowed, sober coloring to the big room. Huge open sideboards, wonders of intricate carving, are loaded down with an astonishing wealth of gold and sliver plate, so massive and antique and deitly chased, as to speak of long accumulated heirlooms and a descent irom long gone days. The curtains are heavy damask, and fall in ponderous folds to the damask, and fall in ponderous folds to the floor; the chandeliers are immense, but some seem only half to light the apartment

how seem only half to light the apartment there are a few pictures hanging from the high, plainly and darkly tinted walls, por trains, most often, of noble ancestors, painted by no one less famous than I clause, painted by no one less famous than Lely and Kneller and Holbein and Sir Joshua Reynolds and and Holbein and Sir Jesnua Reynolds and Lawrence and Gainsborough. The orna-mentation is as heavy and substantial as is the baron of beef which is about to be brought smoking to the table, table, and as costly as the Yquem and Johanusberger which will ere long sparkle in your little group of vari-colored glasses. When all are at last seated—perhaps fitteen or twenty in all, ladies sandwiched cerefully between gentlemen, and each according to rank—the various courses succeed each other with commendable promptness—the soup and the fish, the game and the roast, the sweets and fruits, ending with port and sherry—and conversation flows with equal ease and apparent absence of any effort or consciousness of social sence of any effort or consciousness of social distinctions. There are the liveried lackeys, stately and sombre, and long-faced, behind the chairs; but almost always they are the

only solemn folk in the room. You hear people chatting French on your left and English on your right; the company grows more loquaclous, yet never bolsterous, with every course; there is throughout the best of good breeding, that which instantly puts the least notable guest at his case, and there were the property to any the second of the company to the second of the second eps him so from beginning to end. The pics talked about are very much what you would hear at an evening party or at the Carl-ton or Brook's. You find the hostess quite familiar with the politics of the day, and the host's daughters very much interested in the last book of Matthew Arnold or even Herbert Spencer; there is spparently, among all, a a lively and genuine interest in all that is going on in the world. When the fruits and going on in the world. When the fruits and nuts have been duly discussed, the hostess rises and repairs to the drawing-room, followed by the other ladies; while the gentlemen remain, perhaps fitzen or twenty minutes, it the dinner is a formal one, or longer if it is not, and then rejoin the fair, when coffee is served. Soon the guests invited to the evening "at home" begin to arrive, and keep coming and going all the evening till after midnight. Refreshment is provided in the lunch-room, usually cake and wine only, whither any one may repair when he or ehe whither any one may repair when he or she whither any one may repair when he or she so chooses; the apartments are all open, you can wander where you like, and either walk about in the drawing-room, where the merry body of the guests are chatting, standing in groups, or have a cosy confab with a friend in the library or the smaller rooms off the entries. In a word, the English aristocracy aim to do no more, in giving entertainments, than does the refined and wealthy American host, that the make his greats comportable, and softis to make his guests comfortable, and so arrange that they shall carry away a pleasant impression.

Bow-Bells.

COMPLIMENTS FOR CHARLESTON.

Our Commerce Viewed through New York Spectacles.

[From the New York Daily Bulletin.] The Charleston Chamber of Commerce has published its last annual report of the trade and commerce of that city. It shows a record and commerce of that city. It shows a record of continued improvement, which is most satisfactory under the circumstances. The city must certainly be endued with an intens vitality to emerge from the terrible losses o vitality to emerge from the terriole losses of one of the most severe and protracted sleges on record, and the scarcely less severe ordeal of the most victorally stupid legislation to which it has since been exposed. The war extinguished the entire capital invested in banks and insurance companies to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, so that the work of recovery was attended by all but insuperable obstacles. The scarcity of capital was able obstacles. The scarcity of capital was so great that interest for a long time ranged at eighteen per cent., and did not at any time fall below twelve per cent. Then there was the total disraption of all social ties; the revolution in labor, and the elevation of the former slaves into the position of legislators, the whole being attended by a flood of corruption and extravagance and a burden of taxation which were calculated to involve the city and State in hopeless ruin and bankruptcy. The statistics of the Chamber of Commerce

The statistics of the Chamber of Commerce report show that, in spite of these obstacles, Charleston has made slow but steady progress during every year since the war. The cotton receipts have increased from 111,714 bales, or five per cent. of the crop, in 1856 68, to 282,086 bales, or ten per cent. of the crop, in 1871-72. The receipts of local cotton have increased 90,000 bales. The receipts of rice have increased from 4019 tierces in 1865-68 to 42,677 the large of the crop in 1871-72. In the lumber grade, the tierces in 1871 72. In the lumber trade, the exports were 18,460.339 feet in 1871 72, against 8,389,17! feet in 1865-66. The naval store trade snows a corresponding increase. In 1865-66, the exports were only 32,136 barrels;

last year they were 147,910 barrels.
Nearly every other department of business and industry shows evidences of increasing activity and prangetty. The and industry shows evidence to the activity and prosperity. The increase in the wholesale grocery and jobbing trade in 1872 is estimated at 25 per cent. above the amount in 1871. A large amount of capital was invested in new buildings, and the work of clearing the bar and removing the obstruc-tions in the harbor is pursued with creditable activity by the Federal engineers in charge. The shipbuilding trade has also shown signs of improvement, several new vessels for the coasting trade having been lately launched. with others are in course of construction. Truck farming, a new business since the war, now affords employment to a considerable number of persons. Last year 217,000 packages were shipped to the Northern cities.

But the phosphate trads is the largest and

ages were shipped to the Northern cities.

But the phosphate trads is the largest and
most profitable trade in South Carolina. The
first shipment from Charleston of crude phosphate took place in 1867, and last year 242,415
tons were exported. There are now in manufacture of commercial fertilizers. The demand now exceeds the supply. The ma-chine shops and sash and blind factories of Charleston are also doing a thriving business. In fine, Charleston shows a recuperative energy, 'inder a combination of the most d' ergy, '.nder a combination of the most d'-pressing circumstances, which affords the sur-est guarantee of her future growth and pros-

TAXATION IN LOUISIANA.

Woeful Picture-Twenty Millions to be Collected.

The New Orleans Picayune, in an article upon the question of paying taxes to the Kel-

ogg usurgation, has the following: Are the taxpayers of this city, who are in any doubt whether they will combine with their fellow-citizens to resist the attempts, by the most outrageous and shameful modes ever proposed in a country professing to be in Republican, to collect the exorbitant and and Republican, to collect the exorbitant and illegal taxation upon our people by a neurping government, aware of the amount of taxes which it is proposed to collect this year? Many of these flatter themselves with the idea that they will get off with a tax of five per cent. State and city. This is a grievous error. Besides the regular State and city tax for the past year, the act of the bayonet Legislature to enforce the collection of taxes, which our readers will find in our columns to-day, gives to the State officers the same power and au-thority to collect all antecedent unpaid taxes for the years preceding the last as are conferred in regard to the taxes of last year terred in regard to the taxes of last year. The taxes will amount for the State, we learn, to \$7,000,000, which, added to the \$5,000,000 collectable for the year 1872, will swell the grand total to say \$12,000,000, which can be collected by the same processes provided in the infamous enforcement act passed by the Kellogg Legislature. Add to this the city taxes uncollected, and we have the enormous sum, say of \$20,000,000, or over twenty per cent. of the assessed value of the property of this city, which is to be collected according to Kellogg's which is to be collected according to kendig or proclamation by civil or criminal process out of the people. It would be well for those timid or over prudent people who now propose to pay their taxes for last year, to bear in mind the effect of their submission to such demands—which is simply an acquiescence in the spoliation and confiscation of the property of this people for the emolument of jobbers, adventurers, rings and the agents of foreign holders of bonds, prominent among whom is the present fraudulent and usurping so-called

he present fraudulent Fovernor of Louisland ELECTION AT WINNSBORO'.

There is to be a town election next Monday in Winnsboro' for an intendant and four war leus. There are about two hundred voters dens. There are about two manner votes there, and the contest bids fair to be a lively one. It is said that politics will not enter into the merits of the case, the ticket being a mixed one and the question being a dry or a wet council. The dry licket has as its supporters the better class of citizens, aided by the Coot Tamplers. The present council raised ers the better class of citizens, aided by the Good Templars. The present council raised the price of liquor licenses to two hundred and fifty dollars, and the dealers desire to reduce them to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum. The dry ticket supporters intend. ers intend, if they cannot elect temperance men to the council, to try to get such men as men to the council, to try to get such men as will keep up the licenses to the higher figure, and thus keep liquor dealers out. There is also considerable excitement in the town among the last named class, on account of Judge Mackey's charge to the grand jury at Chester regarding those who sell liquor in violation of the old law known as the "Tupper let".

.The Governor has pardoned Hardtimes McOlary, convicted of perjury at the last February term of the court in Williamsburg County, and sentenced to two years and a half

EIGHT. DOLLARS A YEAR. THE PLUNDERIES OF ERIE.

STARTLING DISCOVERIES BY THE

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Hundreds of Thousands Paid to Senstor Tweed for "Legal Services at Al-

In to-day's session of the Erie investigating

NEW YORK, April 1.

committee Mr. Archer explained the project of the Southern Improvement Company, by which it appears that there was a co tion of the Erie, Pennsylvania and New York Central Ballroads to control the whole off trade of New York by monopolizing off" freights from the oil regions at \$2 40 per barel, of which the proposed Improven Company was to have \$1 40 on each barrel. tilty-three per cent. to be divided between the Erie and New York Central whether they transported the oil or not, while the Pennsylvania Railroad was to have the other sixty-seven per cent. The project was one of Mr. Watson's, the present president of the Erie Rallroad Company, but it fell through. Henry L. Autes, fermerly in Fisk's private office, testified that no one sould ever tell from the records to whom money was paid for legal services at Albany, as the entry was simply for legal services at Albany. In October, 1869, one hundred thousand dollars were paid to Wm. M. Tweed for legal services. At another time ter thousand seven hundred were paid Tweed. Vouchers conlinne at certain periods in 1870, showing Tweed had as much money as he wanted, and whenever he wanted It. In 1871 over four hundred and forty thousand dollars were paid to Tweed for legal services; but the entries do not appear on the books of the company.

THE FLURRY IN GOLD.

The New York Times, of Sunday, says: There was considerable excitement in Wall street yesterday in consequence of the advance in the price of gold to 117. Many bankers and brokers are short or it, and will fee heavily if the price is advanced, opeven maintained, at the present figure. The parties who will saffer most from the rise, however, are the merchants who have been borrowing gold to pay the duties on their imported goods, and pay the duties on their imported goods, and who will be forced to "walk up and settle" when they ask to have their loans renewed of their bankers in Wall street. Many of these came into the street yesterday through the peiting rain to inquire regarding the prospects, and consider whether it would not be wise to settle on the present basis rather than trust to the chances of a decline. There was an immense business done during the day by the leading houses in gold, and a general teeling prevaled that the "buil" party would still further advance the rates. er advance the price.

TAKING THE BLACK VEIL.

A Solema and Impressive Ceremony. At half-past seven o'clock this morning, says the Columbia Herald of Monday, the bell of the convent at Valle Crucis was tolled by one of the lay sisters, when, everything having been previously prepared and arranged, the nuns entered the chapel, in procession, singing meanwhile the hymn Veni Creator, each holdog a lighted candle. The young lady who was to assume the black vell, liss Spann, from Texas, waiked in the centre of the procession, wearing a white veil, until arriving before the gate, when she assumed a kneeling posture. Several appropriate hymns were then sung, and mass said by Right Reverend Bishop P. N. Lynch, Father Merryweather officiating. The newly professed then arose, and, passing a little way from the grate, sang three times the following verses, while the choir turned toward the altar: "Suscipe me Domine secundum eloquialtar: "Suscipe me Domine secundum eloqui-um tuum, et vivam et non confundas ma, ab expectatione mea"—the choir answering after each, amen. The assistant then took the can-dle irom the professed, when the latter ap-proached the grate and kneeled again, while the celebrant put the black vell on her head saying: "Suscipe velum sacram pudorise et reverentise signum quod perferras ante tribunal Domini nostri Jesu Christe ut habeur vitar: zeruam et vivis in szemla szemlorum. The assistant replied, amen. Then she turned toward the Superioress, who pinned the veil, while the assistant took away the white veil. Her candle was then given to her. The Te Deum was intoned, which the choir continued alternately, facing each other. Meanwhile; she prostrated, with her arms extended in the she prostrated, with her arms extended in the form of a cross, and remained in that position, till certain versicles and prayers were said, the younger girls strewing beautiful and sweet natural flowers over her prostrated form. The bishop then sprinkled her with holy water, after which she rose and the ceremony cencluded at 9 A. M., the nuns and lay afters the characteristic absolute the constant of the consta

The singing was excellent. There were a number of visitors present from the city. OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS.

leaving the chapel in procession, singing hymns. It is thought that there will not be another assumption of the vell for some time.

Georgia. -There were seven men hung in Georgia, last Friday, for rape, all colored.

—The Brunswickers want to have the Charleston and Florida steamers stop at their

—A colored man and woman were killed by

A colored man and war Columbus, and the lightning last Tuesday, near Columbus, and the flesh almost completely stripped from their bodies.

The first shipment of cotton yarns manufactured by the Arkwright Cotton Milis was sent to Philadelphia, last Saturday, by the Steamship C. W. Lord, and consisted of eight

steamship C. W. Lord, and consisted of eight bales.

—The stray tiger, which has been roaming in Columbia County, has been captured by Mr. P. J. Kenny, one of the engineers of the Augusta Canal, and brought to Augusta, with a lasso about his neck, to the triumphant strains of Cal. Wagner's band.

—A fire at Albany last Wednesday night, which originated in the drug store of W. E. Hisman, damaged the building to the extent of \$1500, destroyed Mr. Hilman's stock of drugsvalued at \$3500, and caused considerable damage to the goods in the neighboring stores by smoke and water.

—A Methodist minister, Rev. Fletcher Weems, in Bartow County, has been discov-

—A Methodist minister, Rev. Fletcher Weems, in Bartow County, has been discovered on terms of criminal inducacy with Missister-in-law, aged about twenty-three. Weems, who is a man of fine appearance, and about thirty-six years of age, has fied from the neighborhood.

—A joint stock company is in course of formation in Atlanta, Georgia, for the manufacture of paper from palmetto leaves and wire grass. Successful experiments have been made, showing that palmetto paper is amperior to that of wood, straw or rags, both in texture and cost of production, and will yield a profit of fifty per cent to the manufacturer.

—Here is a specimen of Albany justise. A

of fifty per cent. to the manufacturer.

Here is a specimen of Albany justice. A colored boy 14 years old employed in a barber shop, stole \$140 from a customer's overcost gave one of the barber's twenty dollars to been quiet, and proceeded to spend the rest. Both, were soon after arrested, and ninety dollars of the one hundred and forty dollars found on the boy, who, however, was turned loose, while his accomplice after the act was sent to jail for ity morths. The moral to little boys, who

six months. The moral to little boys who steal pocketbooks is obvious. Florida. —A negro boy, aged ten years, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for manelaughter

sentenced to the penitentiary for manasaugmer in Sumter County.

—The boiler of E. F. Henderson's steam saw mill at Live Oak exploded last Tuesday, instantly killing Jerry Jackson, the foreman, and horribly scalding Bobert Newman. The explosion created a good deal of excitement.

—Edward M. Cheney offers the Florida Union for sale. It is a tri-weekly paper, published in the City of Jacksonville, and it is olaimed for it that it has the largest circulation and the heaviest advertising patronage of any journal in the State.